# ASHANTEE.

Herald Special Correspondence from Cape Coast Castle.

THE HIGHLANDERS

Final Preparations for the March on Coomassie.

"HE ONLY DIED OF DRINK!"

CAPE COAST CASTLE, WEST COAST OF AFRICA, Dec. 24, 1873.

Arriving from adda Forh I found that the white troops, consisting of the Rifle Brigade, the Twenty-third Fusitiers and the Forty-second Highlanders the black watch-had at last come, to the immense satisfaction of Sir Garnet and his staff and the press correspondents. Three troop ships—the Tamar, Himalaya and the Sarmatian—conveyed the soldiers from their natal shores to the African

I HAD ALWAYS A STRONG DESIRE TO SER the Highlanders in their kilts; and from my knowledge of Africans I was pretty certain that the sight of such a splendid body of kilted men would have a fine effect on the native mind; but on visiting the Sarmatian I learned to my regret that they had left their kilts benind them, and that they were breeched like ordinary British soldiers, in the unpicturesque Norioik gray. The cause was, I am told, that the kilts were not fit for bush work that the authorities feared that thorns and cacti would have so wounded the epidermis of the sol diers that they would in a short time be disabled

from active service. To me, an old campaigner on the West Coast of Africa-having been here now seven weeks-it was amusing to watch the officers' faces. They are mostly all young men, of very good families, with cream-colored complexions, light hair and whiskers, as if they had all been turned out of one mould, they appear so very much alike. They all seem weighed down by the pervading thought:-How shall I stand the climate " and their features consequently are cast in an interesting pensive melancholy. Not that they are a bit afraid of the climate or of however adverse a future, but they have heard so much about the disagreeable climate that they naturally feel anxious about it. Each has taken great efforts to study the very latest precautionary measures suggested by the seers, who, fortunately or unfortunately, have been to Africa and still survive, and whose effusive correspondence on the African climate have done more barm than good. With a natveté quite interesting, these young Highland officers tell you of the little plans they have adopted to guard against the accursed fever, of the good advice which some friends have been kind enough to give them, which they think the best thing in the world. One beardless boy, whose soft face and pure complexion neither sun has tanned nor wind embrowned, tells us confidentially that he has adopted the mosquito bar plan. "They tell me it is a sure protection against lever. What do you think of it ?" Anotheran interesting, verdant youth-tells us he means to stick to quinine. "Two grains in a glass of sherry, taken each morning before coffee or chocolate, will do the joo sure pop, won't it-don't you think so ?" he asks anxiously. Another, a fleshy, stalwart young man, whose muscles have found ere this ample exercise over Scotch moors, is de termined to eschew all liquors. A PRACTICAL YOUTH.

"None of your brandies, sodas, sherries, gins or anything of that sort for me. My opinion is that people wouldn't die of it were it not that they kill themselves by drinking." This he delivers with the air of one who knew all about it long before Adam was created; and to prove how brave his resolutions are he bawls out to the steward to brew him a "nice lemonade mixture." The stewards of the Sarmatian complained to me that during the voyage the officers drank nothing but lem-"Hi never se'ed such a teetotal set hin my life," uttered a Cockney waiter as he passed by me bearing a tray loaded with lemonade mixtures. I never saw such a number of

SOFT-FACED OFFICERS

belonging to any regiment. It may be that the older officers have wisely stayed at home, thinking that but very little credit could be gained by such a campaign as this; and from the tendency of several authorities on the climate question some of whom are now at Cape Coast-to decry the character of the unfortunate dead, they may be right not to come out and risk their lives to earn the epitaph, "He died of drink."

I was at a party the other night, and the name of a fine young officer who had lately died of African fever was mentioned. The English press has proclaimed his name and deeds, and bestowed on him an enviable character, such as an officer dying in the cause of his country would be ambitions to leave behind him for the satisfaction of his friends and the glory of his profession, but was never more shocked in my life than when one of the party uttered the now common expres-

The reading world believes that man to have died a hero, though comparatively a humble one; but the world of Cape Coast takes a different view and says he died because "he was a drunkard." MR. STANLEY LIKELY TO BE SHOT.

I begin to feel anxious on my own account nowfor I am sure that if I die I shall only have died in the cause of journalism-that my friends may be comforted with the general expression, "He died of drink." There is but one way of dving in this country to avoid leaving a character for drunkenness behind me, and that is to get myself decently shot as quickly as possible, an alternative that I

But I was speaking of the veterans who had wisely stayed at home. I don't know that they have, for i should hardly think they would under any circumstances; but I must, therefore, come to the conclusion that there is no officer of the Fortysecond Highlanders, unless it be the Colonel, Sir Archibald Allison, who has seen service. How these young butterfaces will stand the climate and how they will bear up under privations in the African tropics must be left for future letters to tell. They will do their duty, no doubt, and up to the moment of debarkation and the day of departure for the interior the British government will assist nature, with prudent wisdom and care, to retain what energy they posses for the fulfilment or that duty. The white regiments will remain quartered on board the transports-nay, they have already departed the roadstead seaward for a cruise, which is to last ten days.

Meantime, during this cruise, Sir Garnet, Woiseley will hurry the final preparations for

THE GREAT MARCH. The road has already been cleared of bush as far as the Prah River. Stores, in large quantities, are being conveyed to Pransu, the frontier post of the Protectorate, situated on the hither side of the There are probably some 4,000 carriers altogether engaged in the work of transport, and each station is amply furnished with a supply of stores. The arrangements of hospitals for the sick are superb, and a strong force of medical men has

been placed at each camp. The British government has been LAVISH IN THE OUTFIT

for this campaign. Every imaginable thing requisite for soldiers in health and in sickness is to be lound here in abundance. As yet I have not heard of a single deficient article, though I have heard of the arrival of many unnecessary articles; but that is a small fault.

MR. STANLEY PROMISES A "TREAT." Garnet Woiseley leaves Cape Coast for the Prah on the 27th of this month. The staff leaves on the 26th. I also intend to depart for the front on the 26th and will push on as far as the Prah River, and promise you to let you know everything of interest. Excepting a description of the country and the camps I do not expect that there will be much of interest attached to an eighty mile march; the interest of the campaign when the

white troops shall have crossed the Prah and shall begin to struggle through the bushes of Ashantee land, peppered by iron slugs—that is the lively time to which I am looking forward. Thence Coomassie and back your correspondent may wax graphic-nay, special.

You may as well accept it as a fact that COOMASSIN WILL PALL.

So far as I can see the General commanding is thoroughly prepared. He has sufficient reliable troops to conquer all Africa. The difficulty of carriers has been uded over by the decision of the General. Those who volunteered for the task were accepted on wage, while those who relused were compelled to the service.

On the 23d Sir Garnet proceeded to Chamah, at the mouth of the Prah, in the flagship of the African squadron, the Active. He expected to have to rebombard the village which behaved so treacherously to Commercii, the Commodore, but he found no inhabitant on the beach, though he anded with a force of marines to search for the

natives, who have been so victous. We hear that the African mail steamer, the Soudan has been lost between Madeira and Sierra Leone. She had on board £15,000 in specie for the use of Sir Garnet, who is without any money at present, having sent his cash lately

THE COLUMNS. In one of my last letters I said that Sir Garnet had informed Commissioner Glover that he must meet him at Prahsu January 15. This turns out to be an error. Glover is to be on the Prah by January 15, and, as this river, or a branch of it, runs diagonally across the country from northeast to southwest, Glover will be able to reach the Prah within three days after leaving the Volta, and both forces will then continue their march to Coomassie along two lines of a triangle, the apex being the capital of Ashantee.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian Government Victorious Over the Bank Speculators and Monopolists-Moneyed Corporations More Closely Identified with the State-Commerce, Crops and Customs-Revenue-American Exploration in Bolivia-Telegraph Extension.

The struggle between the government and the banks is over, and the administration policy is crowned with success. Some account was given in my last correspondence of the decree of the 18th of December, ordering the banks of issue to purchase seventy per cent of their paid up capital in government paper, to be held as a guarantee to the public, and to place upon one side the remaining thirty per cent in coin or bullion for the purpose of redeeming their notes when it might become necessary. A loud Rourish was made by the President with respect to the "paternal care" of the Executive towards protecting the interests of the people, but it was easy to penetrate the cause of action- the simple provision of funds for the national Treasury. At first the banks proposed making a stand against the measure; they not having been consulted regarding its expediency, nor even notified respecting its appearance, the whole matter assumed so much of the character of a forced loan that the opposition was general. But when it came to be considered that if any bank refused to acquiesce in the views of the President its notes would be refused by all government offices, and the conse-

in the views of the President its notes would be refused by all government offices, and the consequence would probably be a run, prudence took the place of indignation, and the institutions, calling together their shareholders, resolved to accept the situation. Thus the vaults of the exchequer will be supplied with nearly

SIX MILLIONS OF SOLES.

a sum sufficient to pay off the more pressing internal deots and to relieve the Minister of Finance from anxiety for a few months to come. It certainly appears somewhat arbitrary, nevertheless, to compel the banks to buy government obligations at ninety-two per cent when their value in the market ranges from seventy to seventy-seven per cent only. One excellent result will follow, the public works will receive new impetus and the pensioners on the State, widows, orphans and retired list, will be paid the long arrears due them. In the meantime the banks are supposed to have received additional strength from their investment in government securities. The question has been asked and not replied to, Who furnishes guarantee to the government?

COMMERCE AND THE CROPS.

Trade is at a standstill. The cotton crops in the North have falled, and the report from the sugar estates is not flattering. The President is apparently learful of enforcing the law passed by Congress known as the Estanco, or limiting the exportation of intrate of sods. An illegal outward duty of litteen cents per quintal has been in operation since September last, in spite of the protests and opposition made to it. Owing to the enorthous amounts of the article shipped to Europe, in order to escape the effects of the Estanco, the price of nitrate abroad has fallen to such a ridiculously low figure that exporters have suffered heavy losses. It is probable that one of the first steps taken by Congress in July next will be the repeal of the law.

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AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN BOLIVIA.

Further favorable intelligence has been received from Colonel Church's undertaking in Bolivia.

Colonel Markbreit, the managing agent in La Paz. was in receipt of a communication from the Engineer-in-Chief, in which the lact was stated that a new route had been discovered around the fails of the Madeira River, lessening the length of the railway to be constructed by fifty odd miles. The government sthi manifested its warm interest in the undertaking, the President especially evincing his determination to protect and further the scheme with all the means at his command. Nothing more was known regarding Mr. Piper, whose whereabouts have been a matter of speculation for some time past. Neither had the government of Bohiva replied finally to the request made by the conrageous whe of Mr. Piper, of which an account has been already given to the HERALD. It may be that the report published from Rio Janeiro to the effect that the story of Piper's death at the hands of the Indians was unfounded is erroneous.

was made to a Spanish gentleman by Congress for exclusive monopoly in all telegraphic land and marine lines to be laid within the jurisdiction of the Republic. This will clash, in a measure, with the project of the Telegraph Works Company of London to lay a cable from Pisco, in Peru, to Cal-dera, in Chile, passing through Bolivian waters; but possibly some arrangement may be arrived at.

## ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

An Appeal to the Rich for the Poor. The Association of St. John's Guild long ago won the hearty approval of the people and the press, by its manly and energetic action in the case of sudden public calamity, and its womanly tender ness towards little children and their sick and dving mothers.

large givers to charity, each member pursuing a weekly, semi-weekly or daily round of visits to all the tenements in his or her neighborhood-the society reaches at once the most pressing cases as

society reaches at once the most, pressing cases as it sounds the lowest depths of misery.

One lact alone accounts for the warm feeling of sympathy the public has always let for this guild—linat it asks no question of creed, country or color, but dispenses freely with the one hand to the poor, inckless and broken, what it receives with the other from the rich, prosperous and hanny. happy.
Tais society has no reserve fund, and only de-

Tais society has no reserve fund, and only depends for its expenditure upon the little sums it receives from day to day. Were there high salaried others to support in private establishments and costly offices the poor would soon be overwhelmed and lost; but no rent is paid for the rooms (at St. Jonn's Chappel) and no officer or member of the guid receives so much as a latthing. Every dime and every dollar finds its way, in fuel to cold rooms, in food to hungry mouths and in medicines and delicacies to the paiates of the sick, and every old coat and dress helps to cover some poor, silvering form, sometimes of helpless age and sometimes of struggling beauty. To-day, in the midst of a clang of voices from hungry institutions, St. John's Guild modestly stands in the outskirts of the throng, with a torn and broken hat, to prok up the crumbs from the tables of the rich. And not only do they cry out for help for those whom they enumerate in their appeal for ald, but for the thousands whom recent investigation has shown to be homeless and hungry, denied by the so-called benevolent associations of workingmen and others, and left to prowt about the streets, seeking lodgings in the station houses and streets.

The Heralto day by day presents pictures of life

and streets.

The Herald day by day presents pictures of life to the public that show full well the great need for action in this extremity, to which the workingmen have been, by the panic and loss of employment, reduced. St. John's Guild make, under these circumstances, the following appeal to the walking.

public:—

"We are without money, which means that we are without tood for the starving, without medicine for the sick or fuel for the occupants of cellars or garrets, who are habre on the first stormy night to perish from cold, as three women have recently perished, destitute, at the threshold of the Guild. Man, pity the poor."

Money may be sent—and the earlier the better—to C. V. B. Ostrander, Fresident Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, 149 Broadway; George J. W. Zabriskie, Cashier People's Bank, corner Canal and Thompson streets; J. S. Davies (sheldon & Co. s), 677 Broadway; Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., East Forty, firth street, or clothing, food, groceries, vegetables, &c., and medicines, may be sent to Rev. Alvah Wiswall Master, S. J. G., St. John's chapet, Varick street, city.

### CUBA.

The Battle of Melones Reported by the Spaniards.

The Most Severe Contest in the District of Gibara-How the Insurgents Are Tracked and What Happens to the Trackers-One Handred and Fifty-two Officers and Men Killed and Wounded-Pepillo Castellanes Among the Dead.

HAVANA, Jan. 29, 1874. The following is the semi-official Spanish accoun of the battle of Melones, in the district of Gibara. undoubtedly the severest engagement that has aken place in that jurisdiction, and, discounting from the natural desire to make as good a story for themselves as possible, shows that the insurgents cope advantageously with the disciplined Spanish

TRACKING INSURGENTS AND WHAT CAME OF IT. Colonel Federico Esponda found himself on the 9th day of January in Jumicum, in the command of a column composed of eighty-seven men of the Tuñas guerillas, the same number of those of Holguin, 188 of the regiment España, 144 of the Havana and 164 of the battalion of Matanzas, forming a total number of 670 combatants. At six morning he started on the march, following the trail of the insurgents, and upon arriving on the hili La Vigia distinguished considerable smoke, which gave him to understand the proximity of those he had been following since the

At eight o'clock in the morning, at the time of the column coming through a dense forest, the advance guard of

THE INSURGENTS OPENED PIRE. nel Esponda immediately ordered out his flankers, and with the main body of his column and under great difficulties he took the direction towards the River Melones. Here the insurgents kept up a heavy fire to prevent the column from crossing the river. The Spanish forces, however, kept on, and crossed the river to find themselves in a clearing before an extensive abattis of trees. and behind these a large intrenched encampment occupied by the insurgents to the number of 1.800 or 2,000 men.

CHARGING THE POSITION. One hundred men of the regiment España, and with the rest of the column following, charged the positions of the insurgents and took them at the point of the bayonet, the insurgents leaving seven-teen dead, a large quantity of food, some live cat-tle and horses.

REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

The report says:—In this rude combat, which lasted half an hour, we had to lament many misfortunes. The valiant Esponda was wounded; the gallant Major Fernandez and over eighty more, between officers and men, watered the ground with their blood. The persecution was kept up during an entire hour, and alterward we encamped close to the river to attend to the wounded and give the necessary rest to the soldiers. After the engagement had apparently been concluded the insurgents returned in large groups to harass the troops. The advanced posts of the camp answered their fire, and very soon the firing became general.

Colonel Esponda, finding himself again attacked with half of his ammunition gone and the loss of eighty men between killed and wounded, the latter requiring the attendance of part of his forces, and examining with calmness the formidable positions which the enemy had in their rear, and the advantages they might obtain it he again accepted a combat, he concluded to commence the difficult in the direction of Junicum, embarrassed with his REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

a combat, he concluded to commence the difficult movement of his RETREAT in the direction of Junicum, embarrassed with his wounded and dead. Half of the column protected the wounded, and the rest, under the immediate orders of the brave Esponda, protected this hazardous movement, repressing the enemy, who boldly came upon us, it being necessary at one time to make a general charge with the bayonet, close to the position the enemy occupied, so as to intimidate them.

A group of the enemy's cavalry commenced to engage' us, and it was necessary to take up positions on the various heights of the road to repuise their attacks. In these we suffered a loss of 15.

OUR SITUATION WAS VERY CRITICAL.

The enemy in considerable numbers, our ammunition very scarce, the dead and wounded had to be carried on shoulders, not a single horse remaining except the chief's. In this terrible moment appeared, at about half a league's distance, the volunteer cavairy from Fray Bentio, and, taking advantage of the enthusiasm this caused among our troops, Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo gathered sixty

tage of the enthusiasm this caused among our troops, Lieutenaut Colonel Lorenzo gathered sixty nen of his battalion and, marching 500 paces to ards the rear guard, took up positions, imme-diately after the same was done by Lieutenant Colonel Chavarri, who at the same time, was followed by the regiment Havana; these forces advan-tageously placed in echelon, the entire column re-treated nearly a league, no echelon having at any time more than 100 men and the rearmost carry-

ng dead and wounded pick-a-back.

The enemy, who still attempted several attacks, by the fire from the echelons, who allowed them to come near, to make their aim more deadly, and finally, convinced of his mability to conquer that handful of "braves," he definitely retired, leaving the column in position, from which it continued to Jameson.

This day has been a glorious one for the officers and soldiers and for Colonel Esponda, who had the honor of commanding them.

suffered by our forces consist in five officers killed and thirteen wounded; thirty-one killed and 103 wounded of the troops. Those of the enemy, it can be assured, have been 200 between killed and wounded, among the former the insurgent Chief, Pepillo Castellanos, who, with several others, were carried away by the troops and identified afterwards.

The foregoing is a verbatim translation, which, while acknowledging a deleat, still maintains that the insurgents "must" have suffered "most." The insurgents undoubtedly can tell a different

## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Steamships' Communication with New York-Executive Changes in Trinidad. KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 28, 1874.

The government of this Island has notified the Atias Steamship Company that the contract with them for the conveyance of mails and passengers between that place and New York, will terminate in June. This company is now running two steamers a month, and getting excellent freight each way, so that they will continue to run without each way, so that they will continue to run without the subsidy which they now en[oy. The Pacific Mail Company, however, has taken advantage of the break in the Atlas Company's contract to put in a proposition of their own, viz:—for a reasonable subsidy their steamers will call here going to and returning from Colon. This causes very general satisfaction throughout the colony.

The question of a subsidy rests, however, with the government and not with the people, who have little or ho voice in the matter. The existence of a cable between Jamsica and tolon, which gives three days' notice of steamers coming, overrides all the former objections as to irregularity and inconvenience to shippers.

Trinidad.

Trinidad.

It is reported that Mr. Longdon, Governor of Prinidad, has been promoted to be Governor of Demerara, and that Mr. Cairus, of Honduras, will succeed Mr. Longdon in Trinidad. Mr. Rushworth returns to Jamaica as Colonial

## SEVENTH REGIMENT CHARITY FUND.

It appears from the following letter that the money raised by the Seventh regiment for charitable purposes has been donated to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The regiment found it a very difficult and delicate matter to decide between the claims of the 200 benevolent institutions of the city, and finally decided to give the whole amount to one of the oldest and most reliable charitable associa-tions, which has the confidence of all classes of citizens. The following is the letter of Colonel

CHIRCH.—

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., New York, Feb. 1, 1871.

BORKET B. MINTORN, Esq., Treaturer, Ac.:

DEAR SIGN—THE BOARD OF Officers baving decided to donate to the New York Association for improving the Condition of the Foot the entire net receipts from the Seventh regimen, charty hall at the Academy of Music, on the 6th day of January I have the henor to forward herewith a eneck of the regimental treasury for the amount, \$4.251.96. In making this disposition of this und the regiment is induced by the fact that your association is not local or sectarian in its character, but extends its operations to all parts of the city and to the suffering poor of every party, race and creed. The fact also that your association limits its charitable efforts to the distribution of food, luel and clothing to the destitute, and has a complete and an experienced organization for that purpose, is an additional reason for enfrusting to your care the fund raised by this regiment for the immediate relief of the poor during the present winer.

Hoping that this action of the Soard of Officers of this regiment will be approved by all who are interested in the various charitable institutions which honor and distinguish this city, I remain, with great respect, yours truly,

EMMONS CLARK,

Lolonel Commanding Seventh regiment, N.G.S.N.Y.

# THE LOUISIANA USURPATION.

Ex-Governor Hebert's Complaisance and What It Is Worth.

THE QUESTION OF A NEW ELECTION.

The Popular Wish, the Duty of Congress and the Necessity of the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 3, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-There seems to be a sincere desire on the part of lembers of Congress and the press of the country to know how the people of Louisiana think and feel in regard to the proposed ordering of a new election in that State. Mr. Kellogg and his friends, or rather the beneficiaries of his usurpation, for he has no triends either among the whites, are employing every means, foul and fair, to create the impression that the people of the State deprecate any such action on the part of Congress. They have industriously circulated in this city the report that the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce entertains and has expressed this view of the matter, which is absolutely talse, and have finally succeeded in inducing

EX-GOVERNOR P. O. HEBERT to write a letter to the same effect. The friends of that gentleman will sincerely regret the ill-advised step that he has taken, not only because it places him in antagonism to the wishes of all his fellow citizens, white and colored, who are longing for the establishment of some responsible government in the State, but also because the fact that he holds the office of Levee Commissioner, worth \$6,000 a year, on the board of which General Longstreet is a member, will not unnaturally subject him to the suspicion that his judgment is affected by his intimate association with the immediate authors of the Louisiana outrage. I cannot say that I believe his motives to be anything but honorable, but I do know that he wholly and entirely misrepresents the sentiments of those citizens of Louisiana whose opinions are entitled to consideration when he depicts them as being willing to condone a great political crime, and to bend their necks to the yoke of a corrupt usurpation-lor what? In order that Congress may be spared the necessity of setting a dangerous precedent by interference in State affairs. Has ex-Governor Hébert been asleep since 1865 that he now recoils with dismay from the danger of such a precedent being established? Danger, forsootn! There is neither sincerity nor common sense in this plea, and I leave it to Mr. Hébert to explain to his friends (I will not say to his constituents, for

HE REPRESENTS NOBODY IN LOUISIANA). how he can with honor urge the perpetuation of an infamous wrong upon the political rights and liberties of his fellow citizens, effected by federal interierence, lest a dangerous precedent be set. Set by whom? By the republican party, which has never heretofore quailed before the responsibility of acting in obedience to their "higher law" of right and justice, even when the constitution stood in their way-which it certainly does not in this instance. Mr. Hébert says that our troubles may be settled at the election in November next for members of the Legislature. This is utterly untrue. In the first place,

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG WILL HAVE COMPLETE CON-TROL OF THE WHOLE MACHINERY OF THE NOVEMand his returning board will not be a whit more

scrupulous in its canvass of the returns than was the notorious Lynch-Hawkins board in December. 1872. In the second place, only one-half the members

of the Senate will be elected at that time, the other half "holding over," and these latter being bound over hand and foot to Kellogg and his associates, it will be utterly impossible to remove him by impeachment, which requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators. In the third place, if Kellogg were impeached

and removed, he would be succeeded by the Hon. Caius Casar Antoine, who has no more title to the office of Lieutenant Governor than Keilogg has to that of Governor.

In the fourth place, the general State officers

hold their positions under our constitution for four years, and they cannot be affected by the election in November next. What, then, becomes of Mr. Hébert's statement that the grievances complained of can be settled without Congressional action under the constitution and laws of Louisiana ? Mr. Editor, we have reached a point in this

IT BECOMES THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF CONGRESS

To ACT.

The position of the administration in the matter was yesterday clearly and unmistakably defined in the Senate by Mr. Frelinghuysen. It points directly to the rejection of Mr. Pinchback, who has a far better title to recognition than Mr. Kellogg. because he does represent a large portion of the people of Louisiana, and total inaction upon the question of the legality of the Kellogg government. But can a republican Congress afford to take so humiliating and timorous a course? If the State of illinois or Iowa or some other great State of the North or West were an applicant for redress at the bar of Congress it would not dare to turn a deaf ear to its demands. But Louisiana is not in a position to demand anything; her representatives can only beg and humbly sue for a modicum of justice, and I do not hesitate to say that it would be cow ardly and contemptible on the part of Congress to spurn our appeal. Abject servility towards the strong; arrogance and contempt towards the weak-is this to be the motto of the Forty-third Congress, the official representative of the great

republican party? We have presented petitions signed by thou-sands of the best citizens of Louisiana, asking for relief from the Kellogg usurpation, and Congress, by its maction, has thus far confessed its incompetency to deal with the great political problem submitted for its solution.

WHEN A PARTY LOSES ITS MORAL COURAGE ITS DOOM IS SEALED. Hitherto the republican party has been more

ready to resort to forced interpretations of the constitution than to shrink from responsibility; but now its representatives are forcing it into the humiliating attitude of inaction and supineness in the presence of a great outrage upon republican and representative institutions. Will the rank and file of the party and its press accept the role thus marked out for the party by its leaders. If they do, the boldness of the party has departed, and with its boldness goes its prestige.

Congress does not dare to justify the Louisiana infamy since its enormity has been disclosed in its details by the able and patriotic speech of Senator Carpenter, and yet it has not the courage to redress the wrong. When old Thaddeus Stevens, during the discussion of a contested election case in the House, defantly cried out, "What is the use of talking about the constitution? What's the name of our fellow? Vote him in!" the indignation which his contemptuous disregard of right and justice aroused was somewhat tempered by admiration for his boldness. But for

A CONGRESS WHICH TIMIDLY FOLDS ITS HANDS when brought face to face with a crying outrage upon the rights of American citizens, and whimperingly exclaims, "Your cause is just, but we are not equal to the emergency and cannot help you," one can feel nothing but city.

The country may rest assured that all manhood and courage have not been crushed out of the people of Louisiana by oppression. They know their rights, and will not consent to being cheated out of them. It may be unhesitatingly stated that nobody in Louisiana at this juncture is opposed to the ordering of a new election, excepting those who are directly or indirectly interested in the maintenance of the Kellogg usurpation. The New Orleans Times and Republican, the Kellogg organs, are opposed to it. The Picayune and Bee, the organs of the people, favor it as the only means of obtaining for their State a government that will be acquiesced in. The large and most respectable Convention of the people, which was held at

New Orleans on November 24 and 25 last, desired such action on the part of Congress, in default of the recognition of the McEnery government, and it is idle to expect quiet, order and pros perity to be re-established in Louisiana until the people are relieved from the galling usurpation that has been imposed upon them by the iederal army and judiciary and a republican administra-tion. Respectfully yours, ALBERT C. JANIN.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Economy in Regard to New Schools-Removal of the Bodies from the Old First Street Churchyard-An Impor-tant Report To Be Made-The New Teachers in the Annexed District.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday atternoon, Mr. Neilson, President, in the A report from the City Superintendent, in ac

cordance with a resolution previously adopted relative to economy in the opening of new schools, recommended that in the case of small schools the experiment should be tried of placing both or all the departments under one principal." The report was referred.

Proposals for the removing of the bodies from part of the old First street Presbyterian churchyard (the church being now a school house) were received as follows :- For removing to Cyprus Hills, \$5,490; to Woodlawn, \$5,000; to Evergreens, \$4,950. The proposals were reierred to the Committee on Finance.

The following resolution was passed:-Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be directed to secretain and report at the next regular meeting—
First—the number of punits in each of the public schools who study the Fronch and German languages,

schools who study the French and German languages, respectively.

Second—the number of classes in each of the schools in which the Freuch and German languages are taught, respectively.

Third—the number of regular assistant teachers who are employed in teaching the German language. are employed in teaching the German language.

The following named persons were appointed as teachers in the Westchester district, embracing the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourta wards:—For the Twenty-third ward, as Principals, Jonathan Hyatt, Caroline L. Hurdy, John B. aloore, Mrs. M. L. Van Law, William B. Silber, Mrs. Sarah M. Rheins, Miss Kate Morris; as Vice Principals, Miss Imogene Upson and Miss Mary Morris. For the Twenty-lourth ward, as Principals, George H. Albro, Miss Selina A. Flynn, James Buckout, Mrs. Louisa Upson, Miss Adelaide M. Sheak and Miss Mary A. Gilenrist.

The following resolution in connection with the

The iollowing resolution in connection with the above was adopted:-But that in cases where an increase of salary has been made, said increase to take place from the date of the passage of this resolution.

made, said increase to take place from the date of the passage of this resolution.

The Committee on Sites and New Buildings reported that the schools in the Twenty-third and Twenty-tourth wards be designated and known as follows:—For Twenty-third ward, Grammar School No. 40; No. 3, at Morrisania, as No. 61; No. 4, at Meirose, as No. 62; Primary School, at Claremont, to be known as No. 43; at East Morrisania, as No. 61; Ao. 4. For Twenty-tourth ward, the Grammar schools at Tremont, Fordham, West Farms, Kingsbridge and Mosholm are to be known as Grammar schools Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and the Primary schools at Mount Hope, Spuyten Duyvil, Williams bridge and Belmont to be known as Primary schools Nos. 43, 46, 47 and 48. The report was adopted. vast amount of routine business was trans-

acted, which was of no public interest, and the Board adjourned at seven o'clock P. M.

#### AROUND THE CITY HALL.

George Law, the President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, accompanied by Mr. Butler, the President of the Sixth avenue line, were in consultation with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday after noon in relation to paying licenses for the running of cars on their respective roads. The fee to be paid the city is \$50 for each car, but Mr. Law thought this should be paid only for those run, and not for those in the repair shop. The head of the Bureau of Licenses was sent for and it was decided that under the law each car running or to be run should pay the fee. Mr. Butler will to-day pay licenses for seventy-three cars, amounting to \$3,650 and Mr. Law gave his check to the Mayor for \$5,500, being the license fee for eleven cars more than last year. The other lines are expected to pay up in a few days.

A messenger named Rafferty, in the Comptroller's Office, was yesterday discharged to decrease the expenses of the department. His salary was \$500.

00. The Corporation Counsel being too much engaged

to attend to it, the Mayor, under the resolution passed at the last inceting of the Board of Super-visors, will immediately employ counsel to resis-claims which he considers transluent and which Pending the settlement of the reorganization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen the Finance De-partment has rejused to pay the salaries of the cierks of the Board. A decision, it is thought, while be given in the matter next Saturday.

#### ART MATTERS. Stray Notes.

A Boston paper remarks:-"The friends of Mil. more, the sculptor, will be glad to learn that since his sojourn in the Eternal City he has been steadily adding new sprigs to his laurels. His latest triumph was a commission to execute a portrait bust of the Pope, the sittings for which were given in the private library of the Vatican. The Pope was astonished at the youth of the artist and expressed himself as highly pleased with the work. It is pronounced by the artists and clerics in Rome to be the best likeness ever made of Pius IX."

Mrs. Ettie L. Rice has on exhibition at Mr. E. C. Cabill's art gallery. No. 56 East Twenty-third street, several carefully executed pictures and sketches, the scenes of which are laid in Central Park. The most noticeable is an oil painting representing the upper lake. There are also repre sentations of the aqueduct, the mail and the music stand and adjacent scenery.

Some water color drawings by Mesdag, Louis Gallait, Blommers, Simonetti, Israels, Fortuny, Dobson, Whymper, Edmund Warren, Sir John Gilbert, Magford, Dodgson and Danby have recently been exhibited at the McLean Gallery, London, An exhibition of original paintings on pottery, by Messrs. Coleman, Ludovici, Lessore, Solon-Miles

by Messrs. Coleman, Ludovici, Lessore, Solon-Miles and Bouguet, is now to be enjoyed there.

Mr. Edward H. Barker is preparing the memoirs of his grandiather, the amous Thomas Barker, of Bath, the painter of "The Woodman."

The late Jonn Philip's "Prayer in Spain" has been engraved by T. Oldham Barlow. Only artisty proofs will be struck, and these will be limited to 500, the plates being then destroyed.

Mr. R. E. Moore, of No. 31 Union square, has displayed during the past iew days new works by Bierstadt, Bellows, Story, Eastman Johnson and McEntee. Bierstaut's is a large oil painting representing a scene in the Yosemite.

## THE ICE CROP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3, 1874. The weather here for the past week has been very cold, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday being the coldest days of the season. The ice is forming rapidly, and is already ten to eleven inches thick. and most of the ice companies are getting ready to commence cutting. J. Clark, of Stuyvesant, is reported to be already at work, the ice being from nine to ten inches thick and very clear. The thermometer here Tuesday morning stood at eight degrees below zero. The inhabitants say that they e not had such severe weather for severa s, and further say that the ice companies need

nave not not steer say that the acc companies need have

No FEAR OF A FAILURE
of the ice crop. At East Albany Monday night the thermometer stood at tweive degrees below zero. Reports from Barrytown, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Peckskill and Tarrytown state that the thermometer ranged from six to thirteen degrees below zero. The ice at Tivoli is strong enough to bear a horse and team, and is as clear as crystal. Passengers are crossing on the ice. At Barrytown the ice is nine linenes thick. The Newark Ice Company is getting ready to commence cutting. The show which has fallen here will not incommode the ice cutters, so that the people at large need not have any lear of a scarcity of the crop, which so many wiseaers predicted would be very small. The people here say that the Herald was the only paper that gave a hopeful view of the case, and that it is the only trustworthy paper for news.

If NO MORE SNOW FALLS there will be at least 30,000 tons stored in the sheds of the various ice companies at the end of the present week. The workmen are ready to commence cutting as soon as ordered. The Washington lice Company has twice as many men at present engaged as any other company. This company needs at least 20,000 tons for New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The Knickerbocker lee Company wants about 125,000 tons for the same locality. Taking it all together, I think there need be no serious alarm about the ice crop.

#### ANNIVERSARY MASS FOR THE LATE VICAR GENERAL.

A solemn requiem mass, to which the attend ance of the reverend clergy is invited, will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Catnedral to-morrow morning, it being the anniversary of the death of the late Very Rev. William Starrs, formerly Vicar General of this diocese. The Most Reverend Archbishop will be present and give the absolution.

### GADSHILL'S MASKERS.

The Robbery on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

THE CONDUCTOR'S ACCOUNT

How the Robbers Went Through the Train and the Passengers.

A reporter of the St. Louis Globe interviewed the conductor of the train of the Iron Mountain Railroad which was roobed on Saturday last at a station called Gadshill, and obtained the following

"Tell me all about this thing, Mr. Alford," said the reporter. "Commerce at your start from St. Louis and relate the circumstances in detail."

"Well, I ran out train No. 7, the little kock express, and started from Pium street at ten min utes of ten Saturday morning. We got behind, and when we reached Gadsnill, 120 miles from St. Louis, we were an hour late. Gadshill is a regular stopping place, though there is no station there-only a platform. It is a small place, of no account and there are only a few houses. There used to be a mili there."

"A grist mill"

"Gristmill ? No. They'll never have a gristmill there in the world; a sawmil. The country around there is heavily timbered, and it is just the place for a sawmill or—a robbery."

"Of what was your train composed?" "Tell me all about this thing, Mr. Alford," said

there is heavily timbered, and it is just the place for a sawmill or—a robbery,"

"Of what was your train composed?"

"Four cars; "a mail, baggage and express car, all in one, two coaches and a sleeper. I reckon we had twenty-five passengers in all, five of them ladies. We were due at Gadshill at six minutes past four, but we didn't get there until a quarter of five. As we approached the town the engineer noticed a red flag and whistled down. I was on the step of the car and saw the flag, and jumped off before the train hadrully stopped, for I thought the track was torn up or there was some other difficulty, because a red flag means danger. As I struck the platform I noticed the train running on the side track. The northern switch had been opened and so had the southern, and when we got on the side track we were stuck, for had we started forward or back, we would have run en the track. Just as I jumped off a man grabbed me by the collar and jammed a pistol in my face. He was a huge six-footer, and his face was covered with a mask mace of white cloth, with holes cut for his eyes and mouth. Here, I'll show you," and taking the reporter's handkerchief Alford put it over his face, tucking the lower corners in his yest.
"How many men were there in the party?"

it over his face, tucking the lower corners in als vest.

"How many men were there in the party?"

"Phere were only five, and the funniest thing was they had captured the town first and pulled every man, woman and child out of the houses. They had built a big bondre near the platform, and there were the inhabitants crowded around it rying to keep warm. The robbers stood over them, on guard, all armed with from two to three havy revolvers, and three of them had double harrelied shotguns. Wene the fellow grabbed me I didn't know what to make of it."

"Weren't you rightened?"

"Weren't you rightened?"

"Weren't you rightened?"

barrelied shotguns. When the fellow grabbed me I didn't know what to make of it."

"Weren't you rightened?"

"Well, I reckon I was somewhat rightened; but he put me right at my ease—he comforted me."

"What did he say?"

"Stand still, or I'll blow the top of your damned head off.' I stood still. I saw two of the gang jump on the engine, and they made the engineer and fireman get down. They were brought to where I stood, and the robber covered us with a pistol. He spoke to those who looked out at the windows, and told them if a shot was fired he would kill the conductor. That was me. One of them stood on the opposite side of the train, and as the passengers put their heads out he told them to take those heads back again or they'd lose 'em. He had a double-barrelled snotgun, and I don't think he was fooling any. Two of them went into the baggage car and hadled out the baggageman and a brakeman. These they put under the same guard that had nee. There was another brakeman, but he got into the sleeping car and stayed there. They then went into the mail apartment and demanded the registered packages of the mail agent. They rummaged through the letters and picked out those that had been registered, and brought the agent out on to the platform and handed him over to the guard. The express messenger was the next man, and as they went into his room he covered one of them with a pistol, but another drew a bead on him with a gun and instructed him to lay that pistol down gently. He did so. Then they demanded his keys, opened the safe and took out the money packages. They took out one packet marked "Watch," but when they opened it and found it to be a silver watch they dropped it and found it to be a silver watch they dropped it and found it is to be a silver watch they dropped them the ribs with pistols and pointed their shooting-irons into their faces. Not a man escaped them. Every one was robbed, though they only took one gold watch, several had flae watches, but the thieres passed them over. There were three indies in t

irom O. S. Newell, sleeping car conductor; \$15 in money, a ring valued at \$30 and a pin valued at \$100, from W. A. McLanan; \$2 from James Johnson, porter of the sleeping car; \$40 from the train boy and \$50 from me. They took my watch, but the baggage man said, 'For God's sake, doa't take his watch, it was a present to him,' and the captain ordered them to give it back. They seemed to be under the control of the captain, and gave the watch back to me."

"Did they get anything from any of the citizens of Gadshill?"

"They took \$500 and a rifle from one man, but 1

in ordered them to give it back. They seemed to be under the control of the captain, and gave to be under the control of the captain, and gave to be watch back to me."

"Thet yook \$800 and a ride from one man, but I did not hear of any other. We had a member of the Legislature on our train, whose son was wating for min at Gadshill. He was under guard when we got there, and toon't know whether he or is nather was nobted or not."

"Did they touch any baggage?"

"No, they did not stop for that. Mr. Morley, our chief engineer, was on the train, and he expostulated with them, but they told him to sit down and sinth his heas and min dis business."

"It think so, and so did he, but they didn't seem to agree with him. He asked them to restore the property they had taken, but they shoved a pistol under his nose and ordered him to keep quiet. When they took the money from the express car one of them asked the express agent for his receipt book. He gave it up and the robber wrote in it, 'tobbed at Gadshill.' Said he, 'I think I have had the honor of writing in this book before.' The agen has been robbed five times and he thinks thus he had been to shut the northern switch and went myself to shut the northern switch and went myself to shut the southern. They had bent the rod so that I had to get a board and straighten it. This took me some time, and in the meanwhile they made off. Taey went in a westerly direction to where their horses stood, and made off a sast as they could. Before they went they shook hands with the engineer; is named Wilnam Wetton and the freman's name is Campbell—I don't know his first name. One thing I lorget. Before their departure they wrote out a telegram for the St. Louis Despatch and gave it to a passenger to send through. They said that paper has misrepresented them on one occasion, and they wanted to put it in possession of all the facts. I telegraphed the despatch to the rain some time past. They took dinner at Monte of the said that the robbers—any theory ou who they are in despatch to the f

Among the articles furnished to the House of Delegates of the District of Columbia by a hotel keeper in Washington are sandwicnes, spring chickens, crabs, cysters, whiskey, gin, wine, cigara and packs of cards, amounting to over \$1,000, including breakage and loss of madkings.